Approved For Relea	ise 2009/01/05 :	: CIA-RDP80T00246A006000420002-7
• •	用黑铁铁线的 1 . 1 5 5 5	

UUNP Overlay of Annotated Map of Papa

25X1

 $\underline{\text{Note:}}$ Papa consisted of about 22 thousand inhabitants in 1956 and was formerly an agricultural city, becoming gradually an industrial one.

1. Esterhazy varkastely. This was the Soviet military training center. Soviet recruits were sent here to receive their boot training. Infantry and mechanized troops were trained here. This area was enclosed by a concrete wall.

25X1

25X1

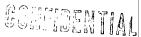
- 2. Large meat packing house. This was a highly modern plant which put out bacon primarily.
- 3. Three-story apartment buildings occupied by Hungarian officers and their families. These consisted of 11 buildings, each one containing 12 families. The structures were made of brick and had flat roofs. All of the buildings were built exactly alike.
- 4. Lumberyard with railroad spur. The yard occupied the entire block except for one side where apartment houses were located.
- 5. Apartment houses. This was formerly a hospital.
- 6. Very large slaughterhouse. This structure has been expanded.

25**X**1

25X1

- 7. Ice plant. This was also part of the slaughterhouse complex. There was no fence or wall separating these two facilities. The ice plant was completely rebuilt after World War II. Numbers two, six and seven together employed about 1,500 people. These enterprises were highly mechanized.
- * 8. National Bank building. This was formerly the office of the State Treasury. This was an old gray two-story building which was extended and modernized.
 - 9, Three-story police and AVH headquarters.
 - a. Technical high school. It was located next to the police building.
 - 10. Benedictine Monks' High School. There were no Benedictines teaching here in 1956.
 - 11. Elekthermax Electric Appliance Enterprise. This formerly about 19517 was a tobacco plant.
 - 12. Same as Number One.
 - 13. Apartment buildings. This was formerly the location of the State Surveyor's Office.
 - 14. Textile Mill. This was a yarn spinning mill, which employed from two to three thousand people. There were many highly modern buildings here; many of them built during the last 10 years /since 10ho7

25X1

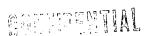


Approved For Release 2009/01/05 : CIA-RDP80T00246A006000420002-7

- 15. State Agricultural High School. The entire school included from 80 to 100 buildings and was very large. The teachers also lived on the campus. It was equivalent to a small independent village.
- 16. County building which included prison. This was an old two-story building.
- 17. Main Soviet compound in Papa, which formerly was the Hungarian cavalry barracks. It was modernized and included a Soviet military hospital. The entire compound was surrounded by a brick wall, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ to three meters high.
 - a. About 25-30 apartment buildings occupied by Soviet officers and Soviet civilian personnel were located here.
 - b. Soviet military hospital which included from 20 to 30 buildings was located here.
- 18. Sisters of Mercy High School and Convent. In 1956 there were no nums here. It was still $\sqrt{1956}$ used as a high school.
- 19. Jaras District Council. This used to be the Jaras District Court. Numbers 16 and 19 were located in the same building.
- 20. Residential apartments. This was formerly the location of the Epidemic Hospital. (Same as Number Five.)
- 21. Flour mill. It was a modern mechanized mill which employed about 25 people.

Hospitals

- 22.a General Hospital. This was formerly the Brothers of Mercy Hospital. In 1956 there were no religious working in it. It consisted of nine three-story buildings. Part of these were rebuilt since World War II. The entire hospital was quite modern.
 - b. Nursery and kindergarten. This was an old Jewish Hospital. Working mothers left their children here during working hours.
 - c. This was an old, one-story obstetrics hospital.
- 23. Flour mills.
 - a. A flour mill was located here.
 - b. Repair shop for cars, trucks and tractors. It was formerly a flour mill. About 30-40 people worked here.
 - c. Large modern flour mill.
- 24. State railroad engineers' headquarters and apartment buildings for engineers. The Papa railroad depot and restaurant were also located here.
- 25. This was the Reformed Theological College which was expanded after World War II. Four to five thousand students attended the college in 1956.
- 26. The post office and the telephone and telegraph exchanges were located here.



- 27. New athletic field. It was not quite finished in 1956.
- 28. High School. This was formerly /prior to World War II the Franciscan Monastery. No Franciscans instructed at the high school in 1956.
- 29. Church. This was formerly a theater.
- 30. State Teacher's College for elementary and high school teachers. It consisted of a large four-story building and four small ones. Its student body totaled about one thousand in 1956. The locations of the buildings were similar to those pinpointed on the map.
- 31. Tax Office Building. If the peasants brought products into Papa, they paid tax on them at a tax office similar to this one.
- 32. Five municipal buildings. This was the location of the city motor pool, the fire department, office for public utilities and the incinerator. The office of the road repair service was also located here.
 - a. Nonburnable refuse was dumped here to fill in low ground.
- 33. The city hall was located here.
- 34. The city power plant (about 60 employees) was located here. It only transformed current from the national grid. It also contained a reserve power plant which consisted of generators and boilers. In all there were six buildings located here. They were made of red brick and were two stories high with one story interior. The entire plant was modernized in 1947 and was well maintained. Technical failures shut off electricity for 10-30 minutes on very rare occasions. The city power plant of Papa provided electricity for all the local townships and villages in the surrounding area. About 20-30 such places received their current from here. Civilian guards were on duty around the plant at night.
- 35, Griff Hotel. In 1956 it was used by the Soviets as a recreation center. It contained their club, theater and commissary, which included a tailor shop and shoemaker's shop. The hotel was a two-story structure.
- 36. Large summer restaurant.
- 37. Hungarian Hotel. It was bombed out during World War II and has not been rebuilt since. $\sqrt{1956}$
- 38. Central Hotel and Restaurant. This was a two-story structure which was partly rebuilt and partly renovated after World War II.
- 39. New residential buildings. This was a privately-owned housing development. Individuals were permitted to build their own homes by hiring masons or by using a public construction enterprise. Those constructing these one-story buildings paid for them themselves.

Plants with the following numbers are listed as such on the map:

70. Papa Textile Mill (Textilgyar Papa). This was located next to the

Approved For Release 2009/01/05 : CIA-RDP80T00246A006000420002-7

Elekthermax Electric Appliance Enterprise. A brick wall separated both locations. This mill area included about 15 buildings, which were three-story structures and which were highly mechanized. The textile mill employed from five to six thousand people.

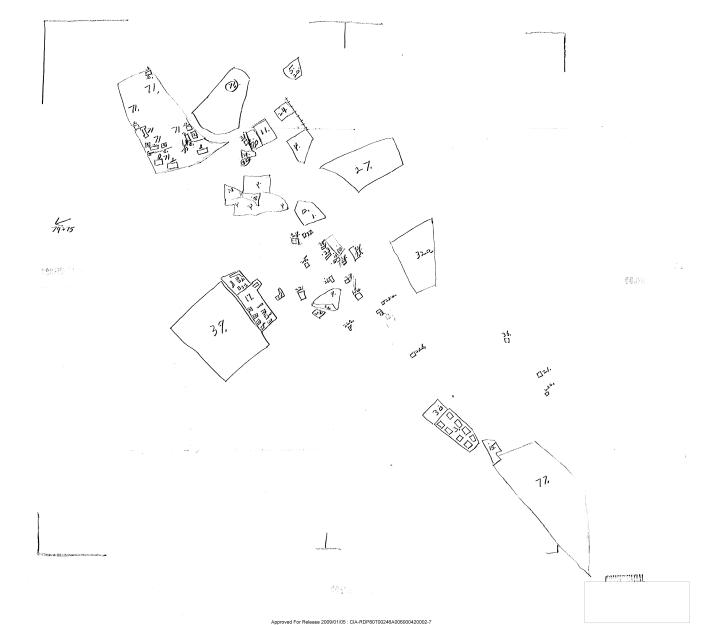
- 71. Hungarian Fertilizer Plant (Hungaria mutragyar). In 1956 this plant produced explosives which were also stored here. Military personnel in uniform operated the plant. It included about 12 or 13 new one-story buildings constructed since 1945. The buildings were partially made of reinforced concrete and partially of brick. Railroad spurs branched out to each of the buildings.
 - a. Four apartment buildings for workers. Because of the local housing problems the people were not moved out of here.
 - b. School.
 - c. Concrete wall.
 - d. Water line.
 - e. Watch towers. The entire plant was illuminated during the night.
 - f. Gate and military post. The entire plant employed 50-60 sentries who came from the Hungarian military barracks. About three hundred personnel were employed here. The explosives were probably kept underground. Some of the buildings had flat roofs and some had \(\Lambda\)-shaped roofs covered with slate.
- 72. Number 14 covers this same mill.
- 73. City Power Plant. This was covered in Number 34.
- 74. This consisted of basalt quarries located outside of Papa.
- 75. Szabo Karoly Flour mill. This was also located outside of Papa.
- 76. Textile Industry and Trading Enterprise (Textilipari es Kereskedelmi Vallalat) in Papa. This consisted of five buildings, one and two stories high. They were rebuilt and highly modernized after 1947. The buildings were all made of brick and had \(\Lambda \)-shaped roofs which were covered with slate. The machinery at the mill was new and was brought from East Germany and Czechoslovakia after 1947. The foremen and supervisors were Soviets dressed in civilian clothes.

Wew Hungarian Military Compound.
This compound was built after 1946 with expansion still going on in 1956, when the compound consisted of 11 main buildings, three stories high, each capable of housing a full battalion. They were made of brick and had flat roofs made of concrete. This compound was located approximately one kilometer from the State Agricultural High School (Number 15).
·

25X1 25X1

end -

Approved For Release 2009/01/05 : CIA-RDP80T00246A006000420002-7



25X1